

## PIKE UP THE ITEMS

### Senate Acts as if Treasury Were Full.

The House did another good day's business yesterday. While the amount of labor accomplished was not as great as that of the day before, it was creditable, and contrasted strongly with the way that body was conducting itself a month ago.

The committee who were detailed to wait upon the president of the Wilder Steamship Company and find out why passengers had not been allowed to go to Molokai, reported their inability to locate that gentleman, and requested to be excused. The request was granted. Several resolutions were introduced before the House went into executive session.

The House spent most of the day deliberating whether it wanted to recommend the buying of a steamship to take the place of the one now subsidized between here and the leper settlement. The debate began during the forenoon session, and it was not until the afternoon had been almost consumed that the matter was settled by a vote that decided in favor of the proposition, by the small majority of one. All sorts of arguments were advanced for and against the proposed scheme. When the matter was dropped, it had been decided that the vessel should not cost more than \$35,000, and that a sum which should be settled upon by a special committee, should determine how much the running expenses of the vessel should be.

Subsidies were granted to the Queen's Hospital, the Hospital for Incurables and the Maternity Home.

The House adjourned until this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. In the forenoon the different island committees will meet.

#### MORNING SESSION.

The committee appointed to wait upon the president of the Wilder Steamship Company, and find why that company had refused to allow certain persons desirous of going to Molokai, to take passage on the boat, had a report to make.

The committee informed the House that they were unable to report for two reasons. The first was, that they could not get together as a committee; the second was, they were unable to find out who was the president of the Wilder Steamship Company. They asked that the speaker discharge them that the House tender them a vote of thanks, and that Clerk Meheula be instructed to address a letter to the president of that company, asking him why he had not treated the public with more becoming consideration. The three requests were allowed.

The following resolutions were introduced by Hihlo:

"Resolved, that the sum of \$10,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the extension of the Papalana road to Kapoulu, in town of Lahaina, Island of Maui."

F. W. Beckley introduced the following:

"Resolved, that an item of \$300 be inserted in the appropriation bill on current expenses, as follows:

"Repairs, wharf and landing, Kamaio, Molokai, \$1,000.

"Repairs, wharf and landing, Pukoo, Molokai, \$2,500."

"Total, \$3,500."

The last resolution asked for \$46,550 to be inserted in the appropriation bill for the improvements of roads in the district of Wailuku, Island of Maui. It was introduced by Kawaihoa. It read as follows:

Resolved, that the sum of \$46,550 be inserted in the appropriation bill for roads and bridges in the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, as more fully appears in items hereto, and made a part of this resolution.

SOLOMON KAWAIHOA,  
Representative, Third District.

Honolulu, June 19, 1901.

Estimates of requirement for roads in Wailuku District for two years, from January 1, 1901:

Repairing and grading roads. \$1,875.00

Wailuku postoffice to Maalaea

Bay, six and one-half miles

Maalaea Bay to Manawainui,

four miles ..... 2,000.00

Wailuku to Waiehu bridge,

five and one-half miles ..... 1,000.00

Wailuku to Kahului, three miles ..... 2,000.00

Kahului to Makawao Landing,

lower road, four and one-half miles ..... 1,000.00

Kahului to Makawao, upper

road, six and one-half miles ..... 2,500.00

Kahului to Makawao Kula

road, five and one-half miles ..... 2,000.00

Wailuku Cross Roads, three miles ..... 1,000.00

Waiehu and Waiehu Roads,

four miles ..... 1,000.00

Makena to Ulupalakua, five miles ..... 750.00

Ulupalakua to Kaupo, fifteen miles ..... 1,250.00

New roads ..... 5,000.00

Camp 7, Maalaea to Kihel

Landing, three miles ..... 3,000.00

Bridges and repairs ..... 500.00

Waiehu bridge, ninety-foot span ..... 200.00

Ka-iau bridge, twenty-foot span ..... 200.00

New bridges ..... 1,500.00

Five bridges to Kihel Land-

ing, twelve-foot span ..... 1,500.00

Road improvements ..... 750.00

Building agents and station

theatre, Wailuku ..... 15,000.00

Total! ..... \$46,550.00

## AT PEARL HARBOR SITE. A WORLD BEATER

### Biggest Sugar Mill On Earth in Maui.

The Maui News says: A very interesting bit of history was made on Maui yesterday afternoon, the event being the laying of the corner stone, or rather placing the key column of iron at the new Spreckelsville mill.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Manager Lowrie, Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Mr. Williams and a number of invited guests, both ladies and gentlemen, assembled at the mill yesterday afternoon, and after a brief inspection the ceremony of erecting the column was begun. A number of coins, the charter of the H. C. & S. Co., and several other objects of interest were hermetically sealed in an iron receptacle and placed in a niche underneath the huge iron column, which also contained the following legend on water-proof paper:

"The structure was laid out in November, 1899, the first being driven in the presence of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, president of the H. C. & S. Co., W. J. Lowrie, general manager, C. Vandallen, plantation surveyor, and J. N. S. Williams, representative of the Honolulu Iron Works Company, and consulting engineer of the H. C. & S. Co. During July, 1900, a packet of papers was placed underneath the chimney base on the southwest side of the building. Active work on this structure commenced October 12, 1900. Recent historical events: Election of William McKinley, president, and Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President of the United States, in November, 1900; Death of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, in January, and accession of Edward VII, King of Great Britain; practical termination of the wars in the Philippines Islands, South Africa and China; most noteworthy fruit of the present year, the vast combinations of capital in the United States for industrial purposes, as exemplified in the founding of the United States Steel Company."

"This record was placed beneath the principal column on the northwest corner of main building, this 14th day of June, 1900, in the presence of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, W. J. Lowrie and others representative of and connected with the H. C. & S. Co."

Miss Clara Lowrie took the iron and put the finishing touches to the receptacle, which will remain as a concealed witness of the day's event for centuries. The machinery was then put in motion, and the huge iron column was swung into place and securely bolted. Miss Lowrie then inspected the work and accepted it in the following words:

"In the name and on behalf of this plantation, I pronounce this column well and truly placed."

Rev. E. G. Beckwith then delivered a brief but eloquent address full of reminiscence and rich with suggestive thoughts, one of the most striking of which was, "the man who provides honest labor for a thousand men, whereby they can win a support for themselves, is a greater benefactor to humanity than he who supports a thousand paupers." After a touching prayer by the venerable minister, Hon. H. P. Baldwin made a short address, promising his remarks by stating that the new mill had been christened the "Punene Mill," and that hereafter the plantation would be known as "Punene Plantation." He then gave a short sketch of the sugar industry on Maui during his early boyhood, stating that many years since, Mr. Beckwith, a brother of Rev.

E. G. Beckwith, was sent by a syndicate of Honolulu people to look up Hauku as a sugar plantation. Mr. Beckwith carried back to Honolulu a glowing report of the possibilities of Hauku, but with some hesitation, stated to the directors that his estimate for a mill of the proper size might be deemed by them as rather large, and when asked what capacity of mill would be required, he replied that nothing less than a mill of at least three and a half tons a day would do. Yesterday afternoon Ah Fai hired the horse and buggy and drove two young Hawaiian women to the famous cleft in the mountains, arriving there about noon.

The wind was blowing with its usual force through the narrow rift, and it was with difficulty that the horse made its way from the Honolulu side to the Koolau side. The occupants of the buggy had meanwhile alighted, intending to get in again when the horse reached a place in the road where the wind was less forceful. The animal, however, became frightened at the heavy gusts and the boy had to tighten his hold on the reins to keep him in the road. Matters went along all right until the party reached that part of the highway just below the guardhouse.

Suddenly the horse reared, leaped toward the railing which guards the road on the precipice side and plunged over it. The carriage caught for an instant on the rail, and then the mass disappeared over the side and into the abyss below. Before the boy could reach the rail the horse and buggy had disappeared. Believing that the animal had been killed outright and that the only thing for him to do was to inform the owner, Ah Fai and the ladies retraced their way down the Pali road and telephoned to town for one of Queen's hacks. The Chinese viewed the matter philosophically, and said he would pay for the loss of the horse and rig.

A search was instituted yesterday afternoon to see what had become of the unfortunate animal, but nothing was learned last night regarding its fate. Suicidal Home Builders

The majority in the Legislature refused, as a political measure, to pass a loan bill at the regular session, which act was on their part, as Representative Dickey well termed it, a crime, and they now refuse to pass an act which will permit Congress to pass a loan bill. Nothing but another extra session with its additional hoaxes and fibs and political games will satisfy them, and that really seems the only way out of the difficulty. By all means then let another extra session be called, with the hope that it will be another stone around the neck of that misguided party when they are thrown into the sea of oblivion by a justly indignant people whose interests they no studiously refuse to consider.—Maui News.



UNCLE SAM—Well, I guess about ten millions will fix this place up.

## DEATH ON THE PALI.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At noon yesterday a frightened horse

attached to a buggy leaped frantically over the railing on the Pali road just below the quarantining guardhouse, and probably met instant death at the base of the rocky precipice 1,200 feet below.

The wild plunge of the animal through space was witnessed by a young Chinese named Ah Fai, who had driven the horse to the Pali. The animal

belongs to the Waikiki Inn Stable.

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## SITE OF THE NAVAL RESERVATION.

(The dotted lines show the property which the United States Government will try and get through a condemnation suit.)

THE talk on the waterfront yesterday was the Pearl Harbor naval reservation and the proceedings which are about to be taken to condemn the necessary lands. The news of the arrival here of instructions for the United States District Attorney to bring the matter into court, and that of the site selections, were published exclusively in yesterday's *Advertiser*.

Many and varied were the opinions offered by old-time waterfronters, as well as recent comers on the beach. Each one wanted to know if the other was interested in the desired land, and all wished that they were the pos-

sessors of a few choice lots near the proposed naval reservation.

"Now's the time to buy land in Pearl City," said one kamaaina.

"What for?" asked another, "speculation?"

"Speculation, nothing. It's a cinch, I tell you. Just wait 'till they get to mounting the big guns down there on Ford's Island and piling up shells big enough to take a ride in. You won't have to wait that long, either. When you see the palatial residence of the commandant going up and the great machine shop getting down to work and the foundry sending up smoke to beat the band, that's when land in Pearl City will come in handy against a rainy day. The population of Pearl

City will be doubled twice over. The fellow who has land there will then be putting up rows of cottages with electric lights, plumbing and all other modern improvements. Why, I can see them now, nice little homes with banana trees and young coconuts in the 20x12 front yards. And the machinists and carpenters and ironworkers and other hard working chaps, hundreds and hundreds of them, who will find employment at Uncle Sam's stronghold in Pearl Harbor will have money to spend, ten million dollars in ten years they say, and there will be built stores and barber shops and—sand saloons and a theater, maybe; just think of a theater at Pearl City. Tell you this Pearl Harbor business is a big

thing for Honolulu, too."

It was rumored in town yesterday that perhaps the condemnation proceedings for the land at Pearl Harbor would not be necessary, as the land owners might possibly come to favorable terms with the Government without the matter going to court.

The shaded portion of the above map indicates the land desired by the United States for its naval reservation. The lower tract, comprising about 550 acres, belongs, chiefly, to the Bishop estate. The upper tract is the property of the II estate. Kuahua Island lies to the right, between the two above tracts of land. In the lower left hand corner of the map the approach to the mouth of the channel is indicated.

hours of said office. The members of any board of examiners shall not be all adherents of one political party when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve upon said board.

### RULE V.

1. Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make an application under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, and accompanied by such certificates as may be prescribed.

2. No application for examination shall be accepted from any person serving in the Army, the Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, unless the written consent of the head of the department under which said person is enlisted is filed with his application.

3. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible who is physically so disabled as to be rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of the position to which he seeks appointment, or who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application, or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in securing his registration or appointment.

4. Any of the foregoing disqualifications shall be good cause for the removal of an eligible from the service after his appointment.

5. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible who is physically so disabled as to be rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of the position to which he seeks appointment, or who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application, or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in securing his registration or appointment.

6. The Government printing service shall include the officers and employees in the Government printing office who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act.

7. The internal revenue service, shall include the officers and employees in any internal revenue district who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act.

8. All officers and employees who have heretofore been classified under the Civil Service Act shall be considered as still classified, and subject to the provisions of these rules.

### RULE IV.

1. In pursuance of the provisions of section 3 of the Civil Service Act, there shall be provided, to test fitness for admission to positions which have been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act, examinations of a practical and suitable character, involving such subjects and tests as the Commission may direct.

2. No person shall be appointed to or be employed in any position which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act until he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is specially exempt from examination by the provisions of said Act or the rules made in pursuance thereof.

3. No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing; and the person sought to be removed shall have notice and be furnished a copy of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Copy of such reasons, notice and answer and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper Department or office; and the reasons for any change in rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall also be made a part of the records of the proper Department or office.

### RULE III.

1. All that part of the executive civil service of the United States which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act shall be arranged in branches as follows: The departmental service, the custom house service, the postoffice service, the Government printing service and the internal revenue service.

2. The departmental service shall include officers and employees as follows, except those in the service of the Government printing office and in the service of the several custom houses, postoffices and internal revenue districts.

3. The custom house service shall include such officers and employees as have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act who are serving in any customs district.

4. The postoffice service shall include

keeper, assistant keeper and officers of light ships in the Light House Service; . . . . . Cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service and aid in the Coast and Geodetic Survey . . . . . Surfman in the Life-saving Service . . . . . Superintendent, physician, supervisor, day school inspector, disciplinarian, matron and assistant matron in the Indian Service; inspector and assistant inspector of hulls and inspecting officer and assistant inspector of boilers in the Steamboat Inspection Service . . . . . Observer in the Weather Bureau Service . . . . . All other positions . . . . . The age limitation shall not apply in the case of the wife of the superintendent of an Indian school who applies for examination for the position of teacher or matron.)

Custom House Service:

All positions . . . . . 20 No limit.

Postoffice Service:

Letter carrier . . . . . 21 . . . . .

All other positions . . . . . 18 No limit.

Government Printing Service:

All positions (male) . . . . . 21 No limit.

All positions (female) . . . . . 18 No limit.

Internal Revenue Service:

All positions . . . . . 21 No limit.

5. No application shall be accepted for examination for a position which belongs to one of the recognized mechanical trades unless it shall be shown that the applicant has served as apprentice or as journeyman or as apprentice and journeyman at said trade for such periods as the Commission may prescribe.

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SHE NATURALLY THOUGHT SO.

Mrs. Hickin says she supposes the doctor knew what was the matter with Lizzie.

Maybe he did, and maybe he didn't. Now, let me have your ear for a quarter of a minute, as though you were a telephone, while I talk a suggestive truth into it.

Read any big medical book, intelligently and honestly written, and you will be astonished to find what a lot of diseases therein described are said to be of unknown origin."

Therefore, the doctor might not have understood what ailed Lizzie Hickin, and no blame to him. As it was, he worked away at the symptoms (the outside presentments, you know) and trusted to luck for results. And he might have struck it right, but he did not, unfortunately; and it came to pass what Mrs. Hickin is going to tell us about.

It was in 1896 that the young girl began to suffer terribly with pains which as she put it, "ran right through" her, particularly across the stomach and under the shoulder blades. A continuance of this so prostrated her that she would sometimes be laid up for a month or six weeks. We fancied it was rheumatism, yet it did not act quite like what complainant.

"She was also greatly troubled with nasty cough that completely took the power out of her. I called upon the doctor with my daughter, and told him how she had been handled; and I suppose he knew what was the matter with her, but, at all events, I am certain his medicine did her no good.

"Then I bought her all sorts of cough medicines, but they had no more effect than if she had used so much water.

"By this time the poor girl could neither eat nor sleep, and you may be sure we were in great torment and perplexity to know what to do.

However, I saw one of Mother Seigel's Syrup advertisements, and sent to the chemist for a bottle, and before she finished it I could see she was better. So we kept on giving her this remedy until she was completely cured.

"I have used the Syrup myself for indigestion, and it cured, after I had worn out a deal of other medicines to no purpose.

"Want to say, so strongly that there can be no doubt of my meaning, that the entire credit for Lizzie's recovery is due to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and also for my own.

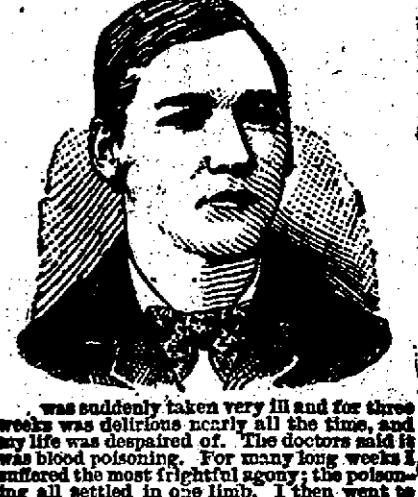
"We both swear by it, and are seldom without a bottle in the house. I commend it to everybody."—Mrs. J. Hickin, Graham Street, Auburn, N. S. W., Nov. 27th, 1899.

## A Life Saved

### Sixteen Months of Awful Suffering

Impure blood is always dangerous. Just as soon as you begin to feel weak and languid, nervous and depressed, you are in danger. Make your blood pure and your nerves strong at once.

Mr. Thomas H. Cashel, of Driptstone, New South Wales, Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It did me good at once. In all I used fifteen bottles. Without doubt it saved my life, even after sixteen months of suffering.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Price—10c. C. A. Ave Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## Mills College CALIFORNIA

### COLLEGE AND SEMINARY

Courses: Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL . . . . . \$300,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke . . . . . President.

P. C. Jones . . . . . Vice-President.

C. H. Cooke . . . . . Cashier.

F. C. Atherton . . . . . Assistant Cashier.

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tous May, F. W. Macfarlane, El. D. Teasney, J. W. McCandless.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and Interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

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### CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40 each; of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

Cures Coughs.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

And Colds.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

Unequalled.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

For Asthma.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

Bronchitis.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

Influenza.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

Catarrh.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

Night Cough.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

And All.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

Pulmonary.

### OWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

Disorders.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

It is a proved cough remedy of 35 years' standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

### UNSOLOITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balsam of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would last for ever."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unequalled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balsam of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Nest, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world.

Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD. HOBSON DRUG CO.

# BIG BILL WAS RUSHED

## House Finished Its Work in a Hurry.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Appropriation bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday on its third reading.

The whole thing went through with a rush when it started, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the law-makers and salary-jugglers had disposed of the one matter that has occupied their time since the beginning of the extra session. The vote on the bill stood twenty-one to five.

The morning session was enlivened by two or three incidents that were unpremeditated and unexpected for. The session ended in a turmoil, caused by a motion to restore the salaries of the Attorney-General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works and Commissioner of Public Instruction to the figures that Governor Dole thought were the correct ones. Had not a motion to adjourn been made and carried, the proposition would have undoubtedly gone through.

In the afternoon there was even more talk indulged in than usual. There was an unwonted flow of Hawaiian humor, to which Kanaho contributed very largely. He told several anecdotes in his native tongue, which seemed to hit those who understood the language as just about right. They were too fragile to stand translation, however, for they fell rather flat on the untrained ears of the haole, who were not sufficiently acute to appreciate these gems of humor in their original setting.

## MORNING SESSION.

As soon as Akina had called the House to order he proposed that for the time being the Appropriation bill be dropped, and that House bill No. 3 be taken up. This bill has to do with current expenses. There was considerable talk over the advisability of this, some members being in favor of burying the Appropriation bill forever and for aye, before taking up anything else. The disposition to do away with any future resurrections of the bill which had been before the House for something like forty days was overpowering, and at length the suggestion of the Speaker was rejected.

After the House had returned to its first love and the matter of fixing salaries was once more under way, Mossman moved that the salary of the Attorney-General be made \$9,000 for the two years, as set down in the Governor's estimate. Aylett then came forward with a motion that the heads of the four departments be paid the same salary, as suggested by Mossman.

There was a verbal storm precipitated by this. Makainai objected to the suggestion of his fellow-representative. He wanted to make the salaries that were worth \$9,000 payable to the Attorney-General, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Works. Emmeluth made a speech against Attorney General Dole. The Attorney General, he said, was doing nothing, and employing deputies to do the work that he should be doing himself. He accused that officer of being a designing politician. His office force was engaged in helping him foster his political ends. Emmeluth told how he had, on one occasion, gone to the Attorney General's office, and found the entire force of clerks engaged in attempting to traduce the character of another official, who was employed in another branch of the Government. After this Jeromai, John subdivided.

Beckley renewed his motion of the day before, and asked the House to appropriate \$5,000 for jail in Maui. The motion was carried, and Beckley got his jail without a dissenting voice.

House bill No. 3 came up at this point and was referred, upon the suggestion of Emmeluth, to the Finance Committee. He made the further suggestion that the bill be considered by Island committees, and that after each had made a thorough study of the matter under discussion, they report back to the House. This was finally adopted.

Just at this pass of the morning's work Beckley launched a broadside that was most effective in its results, and which resulted in reducing the salary of the registrar of public conveyances from \$250 to \$150. It was a neat hit of political work, and, while the ground plan of the whole thing was plainly discernible, it was just as interesting, for all that, the prime mover of the thing was Kumai, who quit that department some time since because he could not get a raise in his salary. No sooner had Kumai handed in his resignation than a haole was appointed to the place he had just vacated, and in a short time was given the same salary that the native clerk had asked for. It was thus this morning that the ex-clerk hit back at his one-time superior, and he hit back hard. Beckley was induced to present a motion asking that the salary of that officer be reduced according to the figures above quoted. Beckley did all in his power to help his friend. He said that Thrum thought nothing of sending his clerks all over the city of Honolulu to gather material for an annual, when they were supposed to be engaged in Governmental work. The color line was drawn with unusual severity and Thrum never thought of giving his employees a holiday, or a raise in salary, especially if they were Hawaiians. When a holiday came, the "poor deputies," as Beckley insisted in calling them, were constrained to work behind closed doors. Beckley suggested that the House take the \$100 lopped off Thrum's salary, and appropriate the same to a book clerk and a janitor. During his speech, in which he accused Thrum of several very uncomplimentary things, the one-time deputy across the House of Representatives would every now and then suggest something to the speaker. The reduction was carried by an overwhelming majority, and Kumai was satisfied.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The salary of the Attorney General was the first thing for consideration when the House came to order. Kanaho was the first speaker on the floor. He thought that the salary of the head of the legal department should be \$15,000. To attempt

to raise this officer's salary at this time would be breaking trust with the people. Kanaho then told a modern fable, in Hawaiian slang, of the man who shot at a heap of rubbish with a shotgun. Just what its application might be, the haole element could not tell, although the anecdote appealed quite strongly to the responsibilities of the Hawaiians. He had no sooner finished this story than he told another, about some boys playing marbles, and shooting at a hole, that was equally lucid. Whatever it was, it was too much for Johnnie Wise.

Aylett replied that the Governor's estimate was about right, all things considered. A motion by Ewaliko was made, making the salary of the Attorney General and the heads of the other departments \$8,000. To retain these officers at \$8,000 would be equivalent to passing the bill at the Government figures.

Emmeluth made a county government speech. He advocated voting the salaries just as they stood in the bill. Emmeluth said that if the other members of the Legislature had worked as hard as he had, county government would now be a tangible reality instead of an indefinite abstraction.

This speech was followed by Haeho, who said the Appropriation bill reminded him of a little child who, when asked if it had had breakfast said, "Yes." When asked if it had dinner and supper it would make the same response. So it is with the House and the Appropriation bill. They are saying the same old things over and over to the same old questions.

The public Treasury, said Makainai, will be in just as bad condition when the Home Rulers are through with things as it would have been had the Governor's estimate been accepted in the first place. The Independents mistook changes for reforms.

Mossman favored putting the salary at \$8,000. The United States Attorney was being paid \$6,000, yet Mr. Dole did much more work than the occupant of that office.

A vote was taken and the salary of the Attorney General was raised from \$6,000 to \$8,000. The salary of the Treasurer was passed at \$8,000.

Dickey proposed that the Appropriation bill pass its third reading, but the obstructionists were not yet ready. Hiblio moved that the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction be made \$8,000. Dickey was in favor of this, as the House had increased the work of that department considerably during the past few days by making the Superintendent inspector of the schools of Honolulu. Makekau was also in favor of making the increase from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

A question was put to the House by Emmeluth. He wanted to know how many of the members of the House knew anything about the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Makainai rose to a point of order. He said Emmeluth had no right to question the House unless he presented the same in writing. Emmeluth was granted the privilege of speaking. The Superintendent had done nothing more than sign warrants. Emmeluth said that he had come into the House a fat man and he had done nothing but jaw. But even with that one form of exercise he had been able to reduce his weight. The speaker continued making criticisms against the salary paid the Superintendent. The haole Home Ruler said, in conclusion, that "this is no simian sentiment, Mr. Speaker."

Upon a vote being taken, the salary of the Superintendent was made \$7,200. The Commissioner of Public Lands was readily given a salary of \$7,200, when the item was proposed.

At this period of the afternoon business a hitch occurred. Akina showed his Tom Reed-like knowledge of parliamentary law by untangling affairs in a manner that was truly creditable.

Emmeluth, who by this time had grown quite weary of the making and unmaking of salaries, said that the House could vote as it wished; he was going home. He pretended to be as good as his word, for, like the gentleman in the ragtime song, he took his clothes and went. He did not go far, however, for when the ayes and noes were called for on the Appropriation bill, he came back into the House and registered a loud and vigorous "Aye."

The votes by ayes and noes stood: Ayes—Akina, Aylett, Beckley, Emmeluth, Ewaliko, Gilfillan, Kasauhi, Kaumakole, Kanaho, Kekiki, Kekulua, Kellikoa, Kumai, Mahoe, Makainai, Makekau, Mossman, Nailima, Paole, Pukui.

Noes—Dickey, Haeho, Hiblio, Kawahoa, Prudengas.

Absent—Hoogs, Monsarrat, Robertson, Wilcox.

The House adjourned after this, until 10 o'clock this morning.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

The native Senators who are continually shaking the Organic Act in the faces of the Republican members, and calling their attention to its provisions on almost every little item which comes up, fall ignominiously in their ideas as to what it contains when it comes to conducting all proceedings of the Legislature in the English language. In other words, their memories are exceedingly short on that point.

The Organic Act specifically states

that the proceedings shall be in English.

Interpreter John Bush has his own ideas on that subject, especially

when a Senator makes a very long speech in the native language, for the speech may be interpreted into English and it may not. Often it is not.

The reporters who endeavor to keep a connected story of the proceedings are generally "up against it."

For a while the proceedings are turned into English, and then comes a long break,

and as a result the reporters are unable to keep pace with the matter under consideration.

The Senate has

done away with a stenographer, and as a result have evidently formed the belief that owing to his absence it is not necessary to have their speeches made over by the interpreter.

For the space of fifteen minutes at a time yesterday afternoon, but few words of English would be spoken, and

it was only occasionally that the reporters could obtain even a glimmering of what was going on. A stranger sitting in the Senate chamber would imagine that he was looking in on an Hawaiian debating society, instead of a body which makes believe to construct laws for the good of the community.

The Senate turned its attention to

school matters in the afternoon. La-

hainaluna School came in for a big

share of the debate. "Oily Bill" was a

fierce advocate of the passage of the

appropriation as given in the bill, and

for all he could get as well. Kanaho

was in favor of money for re-embel-

ishing the school.

"There are lots of schools in this

Territory that don't give a complete

education; they only glitter. In La-

hainaluna School they get a finished education. Mr. Atkinson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, has recommended that an appropriation be made to renovate the school. Four thousand dollars is not enough for this purpose. It is a high-grade school."

Senator Kanaho ought to know, as he is on the staff of the Kamehameha School in this city.

Senator Paris thought that if the Senate passed the loan act the appropriation asked for by the superintendent might be granted, but to put in the item as he desired it was like so much waste paper, for it would not amount to anything, and there would be no prospect of getting anything.

Senator Achi was in favor of the re-embelishment of the school, as he was personally under obligation to the institution for the rudiments of an education. He did not, however, approve inserting such an extraordinary amount when it would not be possible to make a large sum available. He was in favor of the smaller sum.

Senator Cecil Brown scored the idea of making Lahainaluna a high school. He had understood the government did not intend to make it a high school, as there was a high school in Honolulu. A special act creating a high school would have to be passed by the Legislature.

Upon a vote being taken it was agreed to defer action on the item for the present. The Senate then adjourned until this morning.

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

PARIS, June 7.—Count and Countess Boni Castellane, attired in loud biling costumes, sought entrance to the Cathedral in Rouen today, and were denied admittance by the sexton.

Two other couples, aristocrats and members of the Castellane party, were also barred for the same reason.

Dickey proposed that the Appropriation bill pass its third reading, but the obstructionists were not yet ready. Hiblio moved that the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction be made \$8,000. Dickey was in favor of this, as the House had increased the work of that department considerably during the past few days by making the Superintendent inspector of the schools of Honolulu. Makekau was also in favor of making the increase from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

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## SINKING SPELLS

ALARMING SYMPTOMS DESCRIBED  
IN A SWORN STATEMENT.

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**Hawaiian Gazette.**

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY: : : : : JUNE 21

The Paradise of the Pacific, of which the June number is out, is adding with each issue to its literary and artistic value.

If Hawaii ever joins California, it will at least have an American voting franchise, a boon which Congress denied it in the terms of the Organic Act.

Steam is on in the Rapid Transit boilers, cars are being set up, the iron bridge over Nuuanu stream is about finished, crossings are going in and the right to parallel the mule track on King street has been granted. Good-bye, Pain.

The court's curt dismissal of the cases against Messrs. Cooper and McCandless shows that Oscar Lewis' forecasts of the outcome were correct. Mr. Lewis must miss the intimacy which no longer permit him to spot the future decisions of a court.

It is by no means certain that the coming naval town will be at Pearl City. An entirely new site may be preferred. There is a fine opportunity to build such a place on the uncondemned part of Ford Island or at a place contiguous to the Bishop estate reservation.

growing. For instance, individual consumption of sugar in the United States has grown from 30 pounds in 1877 to 65 in 1900. The showing in Great Britain is even more remarkable, all tending to prove that the sugar-growers must hustle to keep up with the expanding market.

By the way, did the Grand Jury inquire why Tramway Pain paid Theresa's \$300 milk bill, and what relation that fact had upon the intensely favorable attitude of the Wilcox heelers in the Legislature towards Pain's Tramway franchise measure? Or was the milk bill story another case of newspaper gossip?

It is currently reported that the books of the Home Rulers, showing the funds received for the entertainment (at Nolte's) of the country members of the Legislature reveal credits of \$3. These books were called for with the court's usual ostentation, but they do not seem to have been mentioned in the Grand Jury's report.

It would be within the power of Congress to annex Hawaii to California, and the bewailed suggestion of David Storri Jordan that this course should be taken will, no doubt, cause considerable debate. We think it doubtful, however, that California would accept Hawaii with good grace, owing to the disturbance our voting element might make in State elections.

When the German company has its steamers running between San Francisco and Hongkong, this city will get more frequent mails, though, owing to the navigation laws, it cannot hope for the usual benefits of competition. Night and passenger rates on the improved mail facilities will be appreciated, however, and they may be made still more valuable by a faster service on the Toyo Eisen Kisha and the Pacific Mail.

The financial strength of men like Morgan, Rockefeller and Carnegie has served to enhance the Rothschilds, who are not yet heard of now. Mr. Rockefeller, who is the richest man in the world, probably has a larger income than all the Rothschilds put together. The American multi-millionaires have not, as yet, done much in the sphere of world finance, but their advent there is only a question of time. Europe will be their debtor yet.

The fact that people are using more sugar than they raise—an event, it is needless to say, of very recent origin—should encourage sugar investment. Despite wide areas of land coming under cultivation for beef and cane, the supply of sugar is short of the demand, and the demand is all the while increasing. The study of the per capita consumption of sugar is a curious one, in that it shows how the use of saccharine material and the taste for it is steadily

The action taken by the Republicans to get a resident national committee-man in place of Mr. Sewall, who has gone for good, is participated in by many of Mr. Sewall's personal and party friends. This is not a matter of factional politics as we understand it, but a simple business proposal, namely, that Hawaii shall have one of its own citizens on the Republican National Committee instead of a citizen of Maine. Nothing could be fairer than this to all concerned.

The only thing that will make the public regret the ultimate passing of the Legislature is the coincident departure of the Hon. John Emmeluth, the Hawaiian Jobberwork. In the dreary days of dramatic and musical abysm, or in the tense weeks of political discord, the Honorable John was a comic diversion, for which all thanks. Time has not withered nor custom staled his power to increase public gaiety, but alas! when the curtain falls on the legislative stage his stilt will be over. Of course he may rush into print, but after bearing the Jobberwork and seeing him perform, there is poor comfort in the cold revelations of type.

**PORTO RICAN LABOR.**

The latest Bulletin of the Department of Labor, issued under the editorship of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, contains an instructive article by Dr. Axel Ames on "Labor Conditions in Porto Rico." The total population of the island is 953,248. Of these 203,752 are urban dwellers and 749,451 live in the country. The effective working population is computed by Dr. Ames to be 601,271. He estimates that at least half of these are wage-earners. Class distinctions, the line between the capitalist and the laborer, are much more marked than in the United States, but the lack of incentive, stimulus and opportunity is held to be the principal cause of the low condition of the laboring men. There is more or less skilled labor and the ordinary trades are all represented, but the fact which most impresses the observer is the superabundance of the lowest grade of unskilled labor. Even planters living within easy reach of the railroads, or of the sea, find it cheaper to transport their coffee, tobacco and other products to the ports on the heads of peons than to use either the railroad, bull carts or boats. The ordinary laborer's wage under Spanish rule was thirty cents a day. The Americans have undertaken to raise it to fifty, but not with great success thus far.

Dr. Ames has compiled a table of wage rates for various occupations. Bakers get \$1 to \$1.50 for a day of twelve to fifteen hours; blacksmiths \$1.20 to \$1.80 for a day of eight to ten hours; brickmakers, \$1.20 to \$2 for a day of ten to twelve hours; carpenters, \$1 to \$2.50 for ten to twelve hours. These are fair samples of the skilled trades. It is stated, however, that where the wage goes above \$1.20 it is for unusually skilled labor. In the unskilled lines, coffee pickers and cleaners get from twenty to sixty cents a day; ordinary laborers, thirty cents, to \$1.20; gardeners, fifty to ninety cents; wood-choppers, thirty to sixty cents; can cutters, thirty to fifty cents; servants, \$2.50 to \$7 per month. In comparing these wage-rates with those of the United States, it should be kept in mind that the conditions which they most nearly resemble, so far as unskilled labor is concerned, are not those of the North, but of the negroes of the South. While lower than the ordinary prevailing wages in the South, they are not so much lower as to make the contrast surprising.

There is, however, less for the laborer to buy than in any part of this country. His wants, outside of bare subsistence, are few. This is fortunate, for his income is generally required to meet the necessities of bare subsistence—food, shelter, fuel for cooking and clothing, of which he wears only the cheapest and not much of it. The Porto Ricans love to congregate in villages, where their huts bear some resemblance to those of an African kraal, and command a rental of sixty cents to \$1.50 a month. Artisans' houses are rented for two and three times this sum, and the best dwellings with gardens attached are secured for \$30 to \$90 a year. The most pitiful condition in the life of Porto Rican laborer relates to sickness and death. Medical skill in the country is not good and hospitals are few. Dilettantes are generally beyond the reach of the poor. The percentage of mortality among women and children is fearful. One is painfully impressed, whether in the streets of city or town, or in the hill country, by the number of human wrecks, the many beggars, and the sunken-eyed, pallid, anaemic men, women and children. Extreme poverty, inanition and decrepitude are found, and though the island is one of great resources and has a good record for thrift, there is reason to believe that from the earliest days of the Spanish occupation this condition of things as to the laboring classes has been only too prevalent, and at times worse, in some respects, than now.

Perhaps the most striking contrast between the Porto Rican and the American is seen in the burial of the dead. Often extreme poverty permits only a winding sheet for the corpse, which is carried to the grave suspended from a pole borne on the shoulders of two men. And it has not even the privilege of an undisturbed grave, the bones being commonly exhumed after a short time and placed in the ossuary or bone crypt, which is a revolting feature of every cemetery. "One may assert without fear of contradiction," says Dr. Ames, "that the relative cost of sickness and burial, man for man, in the same grade of wage winners in the United States and in Porto Rico would be, as to sickness, as 15 to 1, and in regard to burials, as 20 to 1, or even more. In the United States no expense is spared in either. In Porto Rico none is incurred that it is possible to avoid. The living must be first considered." The most agreeable reading in the report is the description of improvements under American rule. New sugar enterprises are being started, abandoned lands brought under cultivation, and there are hopeful signs of future prosperity, though the progress thus far has been slow. The exchange of the insular coinage for that of the United States has worked hardship on the poor. The price of articles of common consumption remains the same in gold that it formerly was in debased currency, while wages have not advanced correspondingly. Ultimately, the change undoubtedly will benefit the island, but it appears to have been made too soon.

In commenting upon the above the Buffalo Express says:

"The difference between Porto Rico and other lands which the United States has annexed at earlier periods of its history is emphasized by this account of life in the island. While former acquisitions were wild land open to American settlement and offering a field for the expansion of enterprise, Porto Rico presents the problem of elevating a wretched and dense population. It offers no attraction to the emigrant. On the contrary, its people would be glad to immigrate to this country, no doubt, if permitted. Capital is needed, but the one fact which gives promise of large returns from investments is the very cheap labor, and that it must be the chief effort of government to remove."

"Take care of the forests," says a Tennessee paper, in announcing that out of a single tree in Dyer county a citizen had got four cords of firewood, three gallons of honey and five raccoons.

**PEARL HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.**

There is no reason to think that Congress, which is doing not much for the navy and coast defense, will neglect to make a great war-draught deposit at Pearl Harbor. That the Government sees the necessity of making an undertaking is shown by the statement which is pressing for a forward-on shore and for a deep water entrance to the harbor. The reason for this preliminary outlay ought naturally to justify the program of subsequent expenditure, for they go to the root of American naval prestige in the Pacific. All naval men agree that, as a rendezvous and repair shop for American vessels at war in the Pacific, as a first line of naval defense for the Pacific Coast, is a basis of naval offense against Asiatic maritime powers; as an arsenal of naval munitions and supplies, the Island of Oahu, with Pearl Harbor available for large fleets, is a strategic base of the first importance.

So the ten millions needed to equip and fortify the station may fairly be expected during the next few years. The results of such an outlay for such a purpose will be most striking. Among other things, the undertaking is likely to add several thousand people to the white population of Oahu, on the basis of a force of skilled artisans with their families. Another flourishing Valjeo will naturally grow up near the naval reservation, and this must not only increase general trade, but add to the intelligent American vote which Hawaii needs more than any one other political factor.

Of course, in addition to all this, it will be necessary for the Government to keep a good many soldiers here to protect a \$10,000,000 station and to care for forts, guns, etc., several hundred artillerymen will be needed. A large force of sailors will be here for much of the time. All in all the influx of white people may be equal to that, under normal conditions, of several years' immigration, saying nothing of the men who will be attracted hither to do business with the garrisons and naval workingmen.

For about twenty-five years the people of Hawaii have been trying to get the Federal Government to utilize Pearl Harbor, possession having been ceded to the United States when the reciprocity treaty was formed. At last the chance has come. That it is one to rejoice over goes without the saying.

**THE NOBBLER.**

The term "nobble" means "to destroy a horse's chances of winning by maiming or poisoning." The nobbler as a rule stands to win largely over the success of a horse, other than the favorite, against which his malicious efforts are generally directed. The horse nobbler seldom risks his own hide; his favorite plan is to approach an impetuous stable boy with offers of large reward, provided he administers a drug which shall nullify his charge's chances of success. Sometimes the lad listens to the voice of the tempter, and before long the sporting columns of the daily papers are filled with the news that the favorite for a great race has unaccountably gone wrong. Then the agent of the crime goes to claim his reward, only to find that his astute employer not only refuses to have anything to do with him, but threatens him with exposure should he continue in his impetuosity.

Sometimes the boy, shrewder than he who would win a fortune by his "shrewdness," pretends to assent to an illicit proposition, and securing evidence of the plot against his master's interests, exposes the whole scheme, with the result that the wrong-doers are punished for conspiracy, and the turf is temporarily rid of blacklegs. Nobbling is a serious crime, and the nobbler is a man that the turf of any country can ill afford to harbor. The thing can be so easily done! A nick in the right spot with a knife, leaving no perceptible mark, or a pill administered with the evening feed, and a horse that ruled a firm favorite overnight is quoted at tens and twenties the following morning. For the sake of the best interests of racing, the nobbler, when he is detected and his crime proven, should be punished to the limit of the law.

M. H. De Young is mentioned for Mayor of San Francisco. If he is nominated and elected the coast metropolis will have no reason to be sorry, for its sheer business and executive ability he is the peer of any man now living in the West. As a successful newspaper publisher Mr. De Young has been widely and continuously misrepresented, but those who know the man see he would be first to vote for him in a mayoralty contest.

**LOCAL BREVITIES.**

Professor Jordan has found a "Rudder Fish" among the catches of his corps of expert fishermen. It is a species he has not seen for twenty years. The fish was caught on the Koolau coast of this Island.

Collector Chamberlain, of the internal revenue department, states that the registration in all parts of the Islands shows a Chinese population of 29,000. This includes all persons of Chinese male parentage.

Fire claims amounting to \$1,500,000 have been filed with the commission. Up to yesterday afternoon the total number of claims filed was 2,837. The claims may amount to an aggregate of about \$5,000,000.

Jared Smith, the Experiment Station Commissioner, states he has no intention of clearing away all the forest trees on the government reservation, and that but twelve acres have so far been cleared away.

Superintendent Boyd, of the Public Works Department, has formally declared the new sewer system open, and connections can be made from now on by those whose property is adjacent to the mains. The system is reported as working satisfactorily.

Secret Service Agent Hazen is reported to have commenced a crusade in the manufacturers of coin beads made from Hawaiian Kalakaua dollars and other Island coins. He says the practice of making such beads must stop, although he does not condone the practice of arresting ladies who wear them. Mutation of coins in any country under the jurisdiction of the United States is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100.

"Take care of the forests," says a Tennessee paper, in announcing that out of a single tree in Dyer county a citizen had got four cords of firewood, three gallons of honey and five raccoons.

**THE NEWS OF MAUI****Changes Made in Some Excessive Sentences.**

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, June 15.—On Wednesday, the 12th, Judge Edings took charge of the Wailuku Circuit Court, and Attorney De Boit acted as Attorney General, in place of George A. Davis, Esq., who departed for Lahaina.

During the day Judge Edings tried the following cases in which Judge Kalua was disqualified: Territory of Hawaii vs. William Morris, assault and battery, appeal from Circuit Court of Wailuku. This was brought for mitigation of sentence, \$100 fine and one month's imprisonment, which were changed to \$10 and costs.

Territory of Hawaii vs. George Morris, gambling; appeal from the District Court of Lahaina. This also was for mitigation of sentence—one year in prison—for crap playing; reduced to \$5 and costs.

J. Gomes Duarte vs. J. W. Kalua, ejectment. This was decided in favor of Duarte, with \$2 damages.

During all of Thursday, the 13th, the court and jury were occupied with the following: Wailuku Sugar Company vs. Solomon Hale, election. The decision was in favor of Hale.

The next case to take up the attention of the jury was that of the Lahaina Japanese, charged with having killed his wife.

The grand jury will be in session ten days longer, and the petit jury for a longer period.

**LOSSES BY CANE-BORER.**  
Hamakua-poko stopped grinding this week, showing 5,000 tons of sugar as the annual output of the plantation. The estimated crop was 6,000 tons, but the "borer" has been responsible for the loss of 400 tons of sugar. Spreckelsville and other Maui sugar farms have all suffered much from the borer. Professor Koebel could gain great additional fame by discovering some mortal foe to this pest.

A casual visitor to the Hamakua-poko mill gives much attention to the new cane unloader which is now in successful operation. It is a machine of the endless chain variety, with iron fingers for moving the cane from the cars. It can be raised or lowered at will.

This labor-saving device takes the place of at least eight laborers in twenty-four hours, and its cost is only about \$1,000.

Mr. Ricker, who is now at Hamakua-poko, will set up a cane-loader as soon as it is taken from the vessel S. T. Alexander, now in Kahului.

Spreckelsville and Pala have both recently purchased loaders which have failed. It is stated that Mr. Ricker's patent will surely succeed.

**A MILITARY LUAU.**

The 11th of June on Maui was celebrated by a grand luau in Iao Valley, given by Company I, by a baseball game at Kahului between Ulupalakua and Wailuku nines, the former winning, 26 to 21; and by scrub horse racing at Kula.

Company I's entertainment and feast were as successful that had the hostile majority of the Legislature been present they would have surely reversed their recent vote against the military appropriation.

Several hundred Wailuku people much enjoyed the occasion. At the ball contest in Kahului George Cummings acted as captain of the Wailuku boys, and F. P. Rosecrans for Ulupalakua.

**SUGAR PLANTERS DISCOURAGED.**

Nahiku sugar planters are feeling discouraged, and some of them are in the condition ordinarily described as "hard-up." On May 1st they were instructed to begin planting again, and during the last part of the same month they were ordered to cease their efforts.

The contract with Hana plantation has failed, at least temporarily, for some unknown reason. Hana mill was to have ground Nahiku cane, which it was proposed to flume to the boundary line between Nahiku and Hana, and from there to be conveyed by train to Hana. Unless some arrangement is speedily made, some 200 acres of good cane will dry up in the fields and become a total loss. Planters state that old cane is growing wild at Nahiku in great profusion. Why Nahiku sugar plantation as a business enterprise is not more vigorously pushed is a mystery.

There is a sufficient acreage available and the conditions for raising cane—an abundance of water and a rich soil—are most favorable; still sufficient capital to promote what surely seems to be a profit-paying venture is lacking.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

During the 14th, Judge J. W. Kalua gave a party at his Iao Valley residence.

On Thursday evening, the 13th, there was a dance given in the Wailuku courthouse by the young men of the town.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Murdoch and two children, of Ewa, are guests of the D. B. Baldwin, at Haiku.

F. A. Alexander, head luna of Haiku, departs today for a visit to the Coast.

Miss Lottie Baldwin, who has been attending Miss Head's school of Berkeley, returned to Haiku by the Clarendine of the 14th. She was accompanied by her schoolmate, Miss Walker.

By the same steamer Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Aiken, Dr. G. S. Aiken and Irene Aiken, returned to Makawao.

Edgar Morton of Kula has been recently awarded the United States mail route between Ulupalakua and Makawao.

During the week Manager H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua-poko, made a visit to Nahiku.



# A COUP IN THE SENATE

## Republicans Steal a March on Enemy.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A howl of dismay went up from the Independent Senators yesterday afternoon when they realized that the Republicans had effected a coup which brought up the minority report of the Committee on Military Affairs from the depths of a pile of half-dead measures, and had it considered. The howl became more pronounced when the Republicans, who for the time being had a majority in the Senate, moved to vote upon the adoption of the minority report. By sheer weight of numbers the Republicans gained their point, and adopted the report which gave to the National Guard of the Territory a sum of money not far below what was originally asked for.

Hardly had the president rapped for order, a little after 2 o'clock, when a stir on the Republican side was observed. There were whispered consultations between Senators Carter, Achi, Paris and Crabbe, while "Olly Bill" White, the Independent Senator from Lahaina, hovered in their vicinity. In the parlance of politicians, "there was something up," and something was also "ready to drop." The something did drop, when "Olly Bill" arose and called for a consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Military Committee. A vote was taken before the Independent Senators realized what was in the wind, and the two reports were raised from the table. Senator Cecil Brown immediately moved the adoption of the minority report, which favored the continuance of the National Guard system.

By this time Senators Kanuha and Kalauokalani discovered that the Republicans were endeavoring to undo their previous work in attempting to kill the National Guard appropriations. Both arose to their feet and excitedly spoke against the action of the Republicans. Kanuha was so excited that he spoke part of the time in Hawaiian and the balance in English.

"I protest, Mr. President," he shouted, waving his arms. "I protest. The Republicans are taking advantage of us because they have a majority of members here today. I protest that this is unfair. They should give us twenty-four hours' notice, so that we can all be here to vote." The Republicans smiled at Kanuha's feeble protestation. Kanuha throughout the entire Legislature session has been so accustomed to riding rough-shod with the Independent majority over his opponents that he became almost frantic because the tables were temporarily turned on him.

Senator Kalauokalani, in stentorian tones, endeavored to convince the president that the Republicans were not acting in good faith, but had waited for the time when the Independents could be caught napping. When about eight members were on their feet at once, all shouting President Kaline calmly awoke to the situation and called for order. There was nothing to do but put the motion to a vote and the same carried.

Kanuha then picked up his hat and left the hall in a hurry. It was thought that he intended going out upon the public highway, or to the Senatorial barroom to look for other members, or else intended to show his displeasure at the Republicans having a majority. Nevertheless, he came back in a few minutes held a hurried consultation with Senator Kalauokalani and then suddenly shot to his feet and asked for a reconsideration. The Republicans gravely acquiesced and Kanuha fell into a trap.

Under the rules a reconsideration can be taken at any time within twenty-four hours. Kanuha took advantage of this within ten minutes after the vote had been taken. The president seemed glad to help his brother Independent out and quickly asked for a vote on the reconsideration. The vote came with a dull thud. The Republicans voted in the negative with their majority and thus prevented the measure from being again taken up from the table. The minority report is therefore accepted and the recommendations inserted in the Appropriation bill. Kanuha saw the instant the vote on his reconsideration motion had been taken that he had been defeated or in other words that he had put his foot squarely in his mouth. For the rest of the day he sat dumb as the proverbial oyster.

The minority report is as follows:

Salaries—  
Captain and adjutant struck out \$1,200  
Chief musician struck out 1,200  
Chief-musician 720  
Armorer servant janitor, one of  
fice 8,000  
Two clerks 8,000  
Current Expenses—  
Stationery and printing re-  
duced from \$1,000 to \$500  
Furniture and fixtures re-  
duced from 450 to 200  
Transportation, reduced  
from 500 to 200  
Uniforms (without officers)  
reduced from 1,750 to 700  
Incidentals, reduced from 2,500 to 2,000  
Preliminary allowance (per  
month), reduced from 100 to 75  
Company allowance, per month left at \$50  
This makes a cut of from \$16,800 to \$16,  
200 for the company allowances.

Ordnance supplies cut from \$5,000 to \$5,000  
A saving of \$6,750 in the entire mill  
tary items is thus made.

The result of yesterday's vote on the military items means a conference between the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs.

The report of the Committee on Payroll of the Fire Department and recommendations for increased service was presented by Senator Crabbe. Upon motion of White the report was adopted by a small margin. Achi failed to vote for the measure which gives additional fire protection to his own district.

The report is as follows:  
Your special committee to whom was referred the items, "Regular pay roll Honolulu Fire Department, also 'Pay of steward, watchman and engineer, Honolulu Fire Department,'" beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee have carefully considered these items and we recommend the passage of the following for Honolulu:

For

Chief engineer \$175 per month \$ 4,200  
Secretary board fire commissioners, \$25 per month ..... 600  
1 hydrant man, \$55 per month ..... 1,560  
1 relief driver, \$75 per month ..... 1,800

1 Engine Co. No. 1, Central Station—

Foreman and assistant engineer, \$125 per month ..... 3,000  
1 engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600  
1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440  
4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 2, Central Station—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,920  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600  
1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

1 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Chemical Engine No. 3, at Central Station—

Foreman and engineer, \$120 per month ..... 3,240  
Driver, \$75 per month ..... 1,800  
2 pipemen, each \$60 per month ..... 2,880

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 4, at Pilkoi and Wilder Ave.—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,920  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600  
1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 5, 12 Months, at Palama—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 6, at Kalihi—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 7, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 8, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 9, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 10, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 11, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 12, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 13, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 14, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 15, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 16, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 17, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 18, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 19, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 20, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine Co. No. 21, at Waikiki—

Foreman, \$80 per month ..... 1,440  
Engineer, \$120 per month ..... 2,880  
2 drivers, each \$75 per month ..... 3,600

1 stoker, \$60 per month ..... 1,440

4 hosemen, each \$60 per month ..... 5,760

1 watch boy, \$25 per month ..... 600

1 Engine

## WANTS HARMONY WITH RUSSIAN ROAD

PARIS, June 1.—The true inwardness of the trip of Sam Hill of Minneapolis involves the biggest line of transportation the world ever has witnessed. Your correspondent can state upon the highest authority in Russia that Mr. Hill's tour is one of far-reaching interest. His special object is to examine the trans-Siberian road. After having ascertained if it affords good carrying accommodations, offers will be made to him in connection with J. J. Hill's Russian steamer. The Russian authorities have been approached upon the matter and are favorably disposed.

Instructions were sent out to the Governor-General of Irkutsk to give Mr. Hill and his party a royal reception. As a result he has been received with honors second only to those which would be shown to the Czar himself. The Governor-General drove him around in his carriage of state, and the people, acting under instructions conveyed from headquarters, made a holiday in his honor.

Mr. Hill represents his father-in-law and J. Pierpont Morgan. The latter gave him special instructions when leaving Paris. If he should succeed in making a deal with the Russian Government for a connection with the trans-Siberian road, then Morgan and Hill's railroad trust, working with the Atlantic and Pacific line of steamers and their transcontinental railroad, will practically have encircled the globe.

Mr. Hill is accompanied on his Russian tour by Robert Lebady of Paris, the millionaire sugar refiner, a brother of Max Lebady, whose tragic death some years ago was the talk of all France. Mr. Hill has left his wife in Paris, because of the baby. When he realized the comfort of the trans-Siberian railway and saw James Dierck of California, taking his wife and baby to Mongolia, he telegraphed to Mrs. Hill to say he felt like kicking himself for leaving her behind.

## LIQUOR IN PACIFIC ISLES.

## Another Prohibition Measure Will be Reported to Congress.

Notwithstanding the favorable action of the Congressional committees in reference to legislation restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors and firearms in the Pacific islands, the bill reported for this purpose failed of passage during the last crowded days of the session. It will be presented anew at the opening of the next Congress in December, and it is important that every influence should be brought to bear upon our legislators in favor of the speedy adoption of the Gillett bill. The case is a clear one, and it would be criminal if our Government should not join with other nationalities in the suppression of a traffic which brings such disaster to the native population in the island world. And there is another matter in which the Christians and philanthropists of our country should seek to influence our Government, namely, in reference to giving China, in the new treaties that are to be formed, a free hand for the suppression of the opium traffic. Among the grievances which China has against foreign nations, the most serious is the fact that these nations have insisted in their treaties upon limiting the power of Chinese authorities to put such duties upon the importation of opium as would practically prohibit trade in the drug. It is a sad fact that Christendom has forced China to receive foreign opium when she was unwilling to do so. Unless in the new treaties a change is made, China will be compelled to put the duties upon opium low enough to prevent checking its introduction. Japan keeps out the drug from her borders with a strong hand. It would be a monstrous wrong for Christian nations to make it impossible for China to do the same. Our officials should be besought to see to it that in present negotiations the requirements of previous treaties be no longer insisted upon, and that China be left free to deal with this matter in any way she chooses for the limitation or prohibition of the trade in opium.—Missionary Herald.

## SUGAR IS IN GREATER DEMAND

Editor Advertiser: We have just received from New York the following information in regard to the world's production and consumption of sugar, which we believe will be of interest to everyone here, and think it will be somewhat of a surprise to many to learn that for the past three years the world's annual consumption of sugar has exceeded the world's annual production of sugar, this condition being made possible by a surplus which has been carried forward and is not given below.

Our information consists of statistics published by Willett & Gray, accompanied by a personal communication from Willett & Gray, dated May 23d, 1901. The figures given below are in tons.

1897-98. 1898-99. 1899-1900.

World's consumption of all sugars . . . . . 7,976,996 8,023,602 8,571,746  
World's production of all sugars . . . . . 7,782,428 8,008,944 8,574,985

Excess consumption over production . . . . . 241,568 12,700 157,751

Willett & Gray further make an estimate of the total production of all sugars throughout the world for 1901, of 9,561,851. This is an estimated increase in the world's production of 1,039,896 tons.

From the various statistics given above, showing the comparative consumption of sugar every year, it does not seem improbable that the consumption for 1901 will increase in the same ratio as the production. Yours truly,  
HAWAIIAN TRUST COMPANY, LTD.  
J. R. GALT, Secretary.

First Bear—I saw a man shot a minute ago.  
Second Bear—What for?  
First Bear—For impersonating me. I think—Punk.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

India has had a favorable monsoon recently.

Milwaukee has had two serious fires recently.

A tornado recently played havoc in Alabama.

London is fairly overrun with Yankee tourists.

Waldensian's successor has not yet been named.

San Jose has voted against issuing \$21,000 bonds.

An Oklahoma Indian has sued his spouse for divorce.

The gunboat Mayflower is to visit the coast of Venezuela.

Sadie Martinot is now married to Oleg Nethersole's brother.

Marquis of Headfort has married Miss Rose Boote, an actress.

Many were hurt in a railroad wreck at Wichita, Kans., last week.

All discoveries in Washington State are creating great excitement.

Ex-Congressman Driggs says that hairy is dead at West Point.

Four men were swept to death over the Five Finger rapids recently.

It is claimed that asbestos has been found in the Siskiyou mountains.

A Georgia mob was prevented from lynching a negro June 7 by a sheriff.

Peru has offered Harvard College its best site for an astronomical observatory.

The Sultan of Turkey has sent presents and congratulations to King Edward.

William Lidgeon, of Guthrie, O. T., killed his brother with an axe last week.

Austria has no thought of mediating between Great Britain and the Boers.

Trouble is reported from Canada in regard to the jumping of valuable claims.

The big lock of the Forbidden City at Peking, is to be exhibited at Washington.

Heavy rains in Ohio have been causing great damage to property and some loss of life.

The El Paso, Tex., postoffice and an adjoining stone were robbed by masked men June 6.

Carnegie has arranged to provide for a splendid educational institution for Scotland.

Jeffries, the pugilist, is ambitious to be an oil king, and has invested in the Fresno fields.

The German tariff conference decided to abandon the maximum and minimum scheme.

Sarah Bernhardt will make an American tour as Romeo with Maude Adams as Juliet.

Several British officers and men are said to have been shot in South Africa for treason.

Reports of July 4th say that the rumor that the Boer war is near its end, is well founded.

Two sheep men have been shot in the Wyoming war between the cattlemen and sheep herders.

A crazed boy of Toledo, Ohio, killed his little brother and sister with a butcherknife, June 6.

Cuba and the Philippines were discussed at great length by the Cabinet at Washington, June 7.

Boer prisoners and a quantity of ammunition were captured by the British near Cape Colony, June 8.

Major Ruthers, chief commissary in the Philippines, has reported an efficient department and good work.

A \$3,000 mirror for the Lick Observatory, was shattered in the Pittsburgh factory by an accident last week.

The discovery of a defect in the new Fresno city charter has made the re-election of city officers a necessity.

At a suicide's funeral in Illinois, G. A. Funk, a prominent farmer at Bellville, hung himself with a hitch rein.

Andrew Carnegie has completed his gift to Scotland, transferring \$10,000,000 to selected trustees in steel trust bonds.

James Morgan is said to be planning an international bank, the capital of which is to amount to one billion dollars.

Mabel Lawrence Burt, of Smith College, New York, has been arrested for wholesale thefts of other students' jewelry.

A Chicago man has invented a nickel-in-the-slot machine which takes a photograph and finishes it in twenty minutes.

Explorer Baldwin recently made a balloon ascension from St. Louis, traveling twenty-four miles at an altitude of two miles.

A disastrous freight train collision took place near New York recently. There was dynamite on one of the trains, and ten people were fatally injured.

W. D. Norton, of San Bernardino, under sentence of death for killing a man at The Needles, refuses to reveal his real name, as he desires to save his relatives from disgrace.

A great storm is reported from Oklahoma.

Good reports are coming in from the Klondyke.

The Dowie colonists are now eager to go home.

A new coinage for Australia is being discussed.

A new coin for the Philippines is being talked of.

There was a snow storm in North Dakota last week.

Howard Gould is fighting the suit of his valet for \$5,000.

A home for indigent Elks is to be formed at Indianapolis.

The prune growers have effected an organization at San Jose.

Mrs. Ernest Seton-Thompson has sued her father for \$10,000.

Extensive horse stealing is reported from the northern boundary.

The Ministers at Peking are not pleased with German methods.

London's underground passes are now in control of Americans.

M. Delcasse, the French ambassador to Germany, has been recalled.

Charges of gross fraud are creating a scandal in the English army.

The tobacco magnates of the East have organized in a giant trust.

Fire in the Stockton grain fields have been doing great damage.

Dr. Theo. Bond, the famous London surgeon, has committed suicide.

Scholarships at Columbia University are to be given selected negroes.

The Fresno raisin combine has been attacked in the courts as a trust.

Twenty-five per cent of the West Point applicants are kept out by weak eyes.

Recent reports show big increase in both exports and imports of the Philippines.

A dozen oil men have been arrested at Bakersfield, on account of a shooting affair.

Wagons, supplies and thousands of cattle were captured from the Boers on June 6.

W. B. Snyder, of Pomona, Cal., fell before a train last week and was crushed to death.

Twelve German men were killed and eaten by cannibals on the island of Matthias recently.

First Bear—I saw a man shot a minute ago.

Second Bear—What for?

First Bear—For impersonating me. I think—Punk.

Rev. Hester Clapp has gone to the Philippines to represent the American Board of Missions.

The proposed civil government of the Philippines is to be much like that of early New Mexico.

The arbitration court at The Hague held a secret consultation about the Boer war on June 4.

The Blythe block in San Francisco has been purchased by Bunker Hill man and his syndicate.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company will purchase the Pocahontas oil fields in West Virginia.

A splendid memorial casket has been presented to General Baden-Powell by the Australian colony of Victoria.

M. Dumont, a young French professor, is building a new airship which he expects to excel anything in its line.

Wirt Henry Allen, a nine year-old Berkeley boy, was burned to death in an alcohol bath, through the carelessness of a nurse.

Thirty thousand dollars in government bonds were round last week among some old love letters, in New York.

One million dollars was given as a wedding present to Miss Queenie Ferry on her marriage to Avery Coonley, of Chicago.

A recent stage accident near Vancouver resulted in the death of the driver, and the fatal injury of three other persons.

A St. Louis man caused several women to faint and a soldier to go insane, by committing suicide in a passenger train in Colorado.

Richard Mansfield has declared that no one in Chicago has sense enough to write "Cyrano," in reply to charges against him of plagiarism.

Evidence against the Modoc lynchers has been given by a crippled old soldier, and punishment of the guilty is demanded by the people.

Lieutenant Richard H. Towney, of the navy, has been convicted of participation in the commissary fraud, and sentenced to dismissal from the service.

Viscount Peel, of the English House of Lords, has made himself ridiculous by espousing the cause of barmaids, who, he says, are engaged for their good looks, and ought to have their complexions protected by shorter hours.

A Fresno coroner went to Firebaugh, a neighboring town, to take charge of the body of a suicide, and was first greeted by the "suicide" himself, who was going the round of the saloons with a bullet in his head.

Carrie has arranged to provide for a splendid educational institution for Scotland.

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Major Ruthers, chief commissary in the Philippines, has reported an efficient department and good work.

A \$3,000 mirror for the Lick Observatory, was shattered in the Pittsburgh factory by an accident last week.

The discovery of a defect in the new Fresno city charter has made the re-election of city officers a necessity.

At a suicide's funeral in Illinois, G. A. Funk, a prominent farmer at Bellville, hung himself with a hitch rein.

Andrew Carnegie has completed his gift to Scotland, transferring \$10,000,000 to selected trustees in steel trust bonds.

James Morgan is said to be planning an international bank, the capital of which is to amount to one billion dollars.

Mabel Lawrence Burt, of Smith College, New York, has been arrested for wholesale thefts of other students' jewelry.

A Chicago man has invented a nickel-in-the-slot machine which takes a photograph and finishes it in twenty minutes.

Explorer Baldwin recently made a balloon ascension from St. Louis, traveling twenty-four miles at an altitude of two miles.

A disastrous freight train collision took place near New York recently. There was dynamite on one of the trains, and ten people were fatally injured.

W. D. Norton, of San Bernardino, under sentence of death for killing a man at The Needles, refuses to reveal his real name, as he desires to save his relatives from disgrace.

A great storm is reported from Oklahoma.

Good reports are coming in

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 11.

Stat. bk. Emma Crampa, Jacchimo, a

days from Calico.

L-L stmr. Iwaiami, Green, from Ha-

mekai.

Wednesday, June 12.

L-L stmr. James Makae, Tullett, from

Kauai.

L-L stmr. Hanalei, Pederson, from Ha-

mekai.

Br. sp. Hilton, Richards, 17 days from

Hamburg.

W. stmr. Claudia, Parker, from Ha-

wai and Maui ports.

Thursday, June 13.

Am. bk. Alex. McNeil, Ekren, 76 days

from Newcastle.

Star. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Oa-

hu ports.

Star. Walealele, Pilz, from Kilauea

and Anahola, Kauai, with 2,000 bags su-

gar.

Star. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 14.

W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo

and way ports.

W. stmr. Lehua, Dower, for Molokai

ports.

W. stmr. Mokolii, Napapa, for Maui

ports.

W. schr. Golden Gate, Mason, for

Kauakakai.

L-L stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Na-

wiliwili.

L-L stmr. Noeau, Wyman, for Kauai.

Wednesday, June 15.

Br. sp. Argus, Hunter, for Portland;

anchored outside.

Am. bk. Kauai, Dabel, for San Fran-

cisco, with sugar.

L-L stmr. Iwaiami, Gregory, for Ka-

uai.

L-L stmr. Noeau, Wyman, for Kauai.

Thursday, June 16.

Schr. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports,

at 10 a. m.

Gra. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for La-

Maina, Ebel, Makena, Kauai, Napoopo-

and Hookipa, at 3 p. m.

Star. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Ma-

kaweli and Waimea, at 5 p. m.

Star. James Makae, Tullett, for Kapa-

at 4 p. m.

CRIME AND GAMBLING

Honokaa Shamed On Kamehameha Day.

The eleventh of June seems to be looked upon all over the islands as a day for horse racing. In former years it was a day of genuine sport in Honokaa, when the Horner and Pickard ran such horses as Hawaii and Duke Spencer, with some of Sam Parker's good ones thrown in, and a "dark horse" now and again on the scene, to add spice and uncertainty to a good race. For some years now there have been no good horses entered, and each year witnessed less sport and more gambling—most races being by horses owned by Japanese. Two years ago an attempt was made to stop racing, but an appeal to higher authority was made, and Deputy Sheriff Overend overruled. He, however, kept things fairly quiet, by locking up about thirty persons, quite a few who were whites, and who were very much offended when they came to their senses and realized their predicament.

This year was far the worst we have ever had to put up with. The new deputy sheriff had been sworn in on Saturday and with the ink scarcely dry on his oath—promising to enforce the law without fear or favor—he stood by and allowed the whole day to be spent in furious and heedless riding—not worthy the name races—open betting, and within 300 feet of where he stood most of the day a stiff poker game was going on, where it is said whites were a dollar reds five and blues stood at ten. Men and women were in various degrees of intoxication. In one extreme case a woman was made dead drunk and taken into a back room with results that the grand jury should investigate. The husband of the woman resented her treatment with his fists and was promptly taken in charge by the efficient police who dragged him through town—his clothing nearly torn off to the jail. The real criminal was unmolested. Some of those engaged in teaching the young idea how to shoot and avoid the evils of drink and gambling were on hand warning and losing their hard earned cash.

There are a few people in Hamakua who say that there can never be another such a day here and be passed over as smoothly as our new Home Rule deputy sheriff has passed this one.

## Grand Jury Indictments.

The Grand Jury has presented the following indictments in Judge Gear Asai (Japanese) a sail with a dead ly weapon.

Enoka, larceny second degree.

Ah Wei, larceny second degree.

David, larceny second degree.

Wm. W. Wolfson, cross cheat.

Henry Kekula, larceny second de-

gree.

Ah Chng, alias Tong Ing, alias Ah

larceny second degree.

Koko Hana manslaughter first de-

gree.

R. Greenman, manslaughter first de-

gree.

W. H. Thorne assault with a dead

weapon.

Ah Pak assault with deadly weapon.

Kane W. Neilson, South Dorie.

Noah Kalina larceny second degree.

(Hastenian Transwayer drivers).

Dominic Ferreira illicit cohabitation

Kaihue tape.

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